[XXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1781.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1781.

ALGIER, *August* 10. 1779.

CHALBE Sidy Mohamet Sadir, arrived yesterday in this city with an order from the king of Morocco, which he was charged to read publicly, and in the presence of the Spanish missionaries, Don Joseph Herera, commander in chief of all the Spanish vessels in our port, the alcaides, (judges) and other principal persons of our government. This order contained, in substance, "That the king of Morocco having no share in the war between Spain and England, his majesty strictly commands all Moors, his subjects, not to act in any hostile manner against the Spaniards, nor to cause unto them the least prejudice whatever, though even if they should see them attack the English in any of his majesty's ports, or near the coast, and that in case the English should chuse to run their vessels on shore, they should not thereby be deemed to have procured any degree of security. His majesty also strictly forbids unto all Moors dwelling on the coast, to fire upon any Spanish vessel, under what pretence soever, upon pain of incurring the most rigorous punishments; as it is his majesty's pleasure that the Spanish ships shall be left at full liberty to pursue their operations." And, finally, his majesty adds, "That in case the English consul should be displeased with these dispositions, and should be willing to depart his majesty's dominions, he should be at liberty so to do, and the pacha, or governor of Tangier, is hereby ordered to let him go."

It is said that this strict and rigorous order has been occasioned by the repeated complaints of the English consul, Mr. Baugier, against the conduct of the Spaniards in our port, and on the coast of this kingdom; which complaints were always accompanied by harsh reflexions and threats of revenge, more bordering upon insolence, than submissive remonstration.

BARTONA, *Sept.* 10. The La Flecha, Icelander, and the Ardillo, brig, commanded by Don Baltasa Hidalgo de Cisneros, came into this road with a convoy from Ferrol. On the 31st of August he took the Rodney, an English privateer, of 14 guns, and 53 men, after an engagement that lasted from seven in the morning till half past four in the afternoon. We had nine wounded, and the English had three killed and seven wounded. Both ships were much damaged both in their hulls and rigging. The prize was sent into St. Andreo.

LISBON, *Sept.* 12. The court has signed the treaty of armed neutrality, and has ordered 14 sail of the line to be fitted out.

Our court has received advice of a fresh proof of the audacity of the English navy, which they have formerly exercised with unlimited sway in our ports, until the patience of our court could hold out no longer, and was forced to set bounds to their insolence. The fact is as follows: An American ship being pursued by an English privateer, took refuge under the cannon of the fort of the island of Terceira, one of the Azores, the captain of the privateer seeing the American ship in security, withdrew and came to an anchor at a distance. But the commander of the fort suspecting some hostile designs in the privateer, ordered some armed boats to keep a strict watch during the night. His suspicions were fully justified, by the privateer sending her long boat at night, to cut the cable of the American ship and tow her out of the harbour, which was immediately seized by the armed boats of the islands. The privateer not seeing her people return, sent another boat, which was taken likewise. But being soon after informed of the event, he immediately put to sea, and meeting the next day with a frigate of his nation, they both returned, cannonaded the fort, and did considerable damage, and afterwards cut the cable of the American ship, and took her from her moorings in a place of security.

LONDON, *October* 11.

Fourteen more regiments are ordered to be sent to America. Also a party of the guards.

England is to be defended this year by the militia only.

Oct. 14. When capt. Ross left South-Carolina, lord Cornwallis had begun his system of vengeance, so highly approved of by some persons here, by the execution of thirteen of his prisoners in sight of the army. Humanity revolts at the scenes of horror, blood and retaliation, which are now only opening in America.

Mr. Laurens is confined in the apartments formerly occupied by Mr. Wilkes, when in the Tower.

Instead of the rise of stocks, announced in the ministeral prints, as the consequence of the Carolina news, it is a fact, which looks like the restoration of the national good sense, that they have actually fallen one half per cent. on that account; for notwithstanding the peculiar good fortune of lord Cornwallis, in meeting the enemy in such a situation as to render their superior numbers of no avail, perhaps even of disuse, it is evident to every thinking man, that this victory itself, with all its consequences, furnishes the strongest proof of the courage, resources and determined spirit of the people of America, at the same time that it proves the very small, incompetent force of the British, to conquer and hold so vast a distribution of posts as would be necessary in that country.

RICHMOND, *February* 17.

By the latest advices, lord Cornwallis had burnt his waggons, in order that he might move with facility, and had pressed on as far as the Moravian towns. General Greene retired to Guilford court-house, meaning to avoid an engagement till such reinforcements might come in as would ensure success.

The success of our arms at the Cowpens was followed by the surprise of Georgetown, the garrison of which (said to consist of 350 men, was all killed or taken; by a surprise of general Marion of Vando, where great stores were destroyed and 30 prisoners taken; and by the surprise at Marigrant's ferry, where several were killed and taken, and a great quantity of stores and some cloathing destroyed. If our countrymen turn out with spirit, the capture of lord Cornwallis's army is inevitable as fate, and will close the scene of the southern war.

We can assure the public of the arrival of a French naval force in our bay, which may promise to rid us of our present enemy at Portsmouth.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 1.

Boston, February 25, 1781.

Gentlemen,

I am exceeding happy to inform you that the report of yesterday is confirmed to day by a vessel arrived at Dartmouth, from Hispaniola, in eleven days, the captain of which declares, that a frigate had arrived at Cape François from count d'Estaing's fleet, which informed them, that the count fell in with nine sail of the line, six frigates, and a number of transports off the Western Islands, engaged them, took seven sail of the line, three frigates, and forty-five transports.

This Mr. Dunee, a noted merchant in Hispaniola, says his friends in America may depend on for a fact. I am, &c.

Signed, JOHN HASTINGS, jun.

General Ward, and other members of congress, from the state of Massachusetts-bay.

February 26, 1781.

Dear Sir,

The above intelligence is just received, and we embrace this opportunity of an express going to the southward of acquainting you therewith.

Sir, your most humble servants,

JOHN HANSON,
D. CARROLL.

The same account comes also by way of the Havanna.

To his excellency Thomas Sim Lee, Esq; governor of Maryland.

From Rivington's New-York Royal Gazette.

BY THE HONOURABLE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF ASSOCIATED LOYALISTS,

A DECLARATION.

FROM the commencement of the present unnatural rebellion, it has been often wished that some regular and sufficient system was adopted, for employing the zeal of that class of his majesty's loyal subjects in North-America, who, from their peculiar circumstances, were unwilling to become soldiers by profession, though ardently inclined to take up arms, and contribute their aid towards reducing the rebels. For want of such a system, the spontaneous exertions of the colonial loyalists have been confined within limits no ways proportioned to the extent of their inclinations. But, narrow as their sphere of action has hitherto been, they found room to display such courage and abilities, as fully evinced the propriety and utility of giving further scope to that spirit of enterprize by which they were actuated.

His majesty has therefore been induced to signify his royal pleasure, that a board be established for embodying and employing such of his faithful subjects in North-America, as may be willing to associate under their direction, for the purpose "of annoying the sea coasts of the revolted provinces, and distressing their trade, either in co-operation with his majesty's land and sea forces, or by making diversions in their favour, when they are carrying on operations in other parts."

In pursuance of his majesty's gracious intentions, his excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. and commander in chief, has been pleased to issue a commission, under his hand and seal, constituting William Franklin, Esq; governor of New-Jersey, Josiah Martin, governor of North-Carolina, Timothy Ruggles, Daniel Coxe, George Duncan Ludlow, Edward Lutwyche, George Rome, George Leonard, Anthony Stewart, and Robert Alexander, Esquires, a board of directors, for the conduct and management of this business.

That zeal which should animate every loyal subject of his majesty, and that sympathetic regard which the directors feel for their fellow-sufferers among the loyalists of America, have determined them to undertake the execution of the commission; in performing this duty to the best of sovereigns, they are authorised to assure all those who may become associators of the following benefits and rewards for their encouragement, viz.

I. That all persons willing and able to bear arms for the suppression of the pre-

sent rebellion, and who engage to form under the direction of the board, agreeably to this establishment, will be subject to the command of those officers who may be recommended by the board, and commissioned by the commander in chief, during such term only as they may previously agree for.

II. That the associators are to be furnished with such ordnance and stores, small arms and ammunition, as may be judged proper for the service.

III. That they will be supplied with rations of provisions when they are going upon service, and during their continuance thereon.

IV. That all captures made by the associators (when not acting in conjunction with any of his majesty's land and sea forces) will be their entire property, and distributed among them in such shares as shall be settled by the board, and specified in the articles of association.

V. That they are to be furnished by the commander in chief of his majesty's ships on the North American station with such shipping, to be manned by themselves, as may be thought necessary for the service, from among the transports or other vessels in his majesty's pay, and not commanded by the king's officers.

VI. That their mariners will not be impressed into any other service, during their continuance in the directors employment.

VII. That the prisoners they take will be exchanged only for such associated loyalists as the board may name for that purpose.

VIII. That the sick and wounded of the loyalists so associated, will have the help and benefit of the king's hospitals.

IX. That such as may at any time be called to serve the royal army as guides, will be allowed wages during their service.

X. That such associators who shall continue to act under the directors orders, during the rebellion, will receive a gratuitous grant of two hundred acres of land in North-America.

Added to these advantages, the directors have also authority to declare, that the commander in chief has assured them, that if experience should point to the utility of any new powers, the board may firmly rely on his readiness to encourage the zeal of the associated loyalists, and on his best endeavours to fulfil the expectation the king is pleased to entertain of their abilities and intentions; and that, being desirous to give them every aid and support in his power, he will be ready to listen to any proposals the board may judge of advantage to the business his majesty has been graciously pleased to commit to their direction.

Such encouragement the board cannot doubt will afford the highest satisfaction to every honest loyalist within the British lines. Nor can it fail of administering comfort to those now suffering under the iron rod of rebel oppression. These will find, on a junction with their associated brethren, the means of procuring a comfortable support, instead of becoming an useless burthen to government.

On the part of the board, the directors think proper to declare, that esteeming themselves honoured by the trust reposed in them, they consider it their indispensable duty to exert every nerve in carrying the design into full execution.

They promise the associators every attention in their power, and shall deem themselves happy to render them essential service. In the recommendation of officers, it will be their aim to comply with the general wish of each particular corps, whenever it can be done consistent with the good of the service.

It will also be an object of their immediate care to put a stop to those distinguished cruelties with which the colonial loyalists are generally treated, when they have the misfortune of falling into the hands of the rebels. Should these hereafter, to answer their malignant purposes, endeavour to avail themselves of their usual distinction of prisoners of state from prisoners of war, by which so many worthy loyalists have already suffered the most ignominious death, the directors pledge themselves to the associators to omit nothing in their power to make the enemy feel the just vengeance due to such enormities.

It is however their fixed determination, and an article of the association, that the commanding officer of all parties and detachments of associators, be particularly careful, that no loyal or quiet inoffensive inhabitants residing among the rebels, be hurt or molested in person or property; and that he shall, by every means in his power, endeavour to prevent the perpetration of excesses, barbarities, or irregularities, contrary to the law of arms, as practised by civilized nations.

And they have likewise provided for the making effectual retribution to such inhabitants, in case they should happen to become sufferers, through the mistake or misconduct of any associator.

They appeal to that God, who is the searcher of all hearts, to witness the sincerity of their professions, when they declare, that they are not actuated by any disposition to prolong the horrors of war, or to encrease the miseries of their country. Their conduct they hope will prove, that they only wish to afford their aid in emancipating her from republican tyranny, defeating the secret machinations of foreign powers, and restoring her to that happy state, which she once enjoyed under the British constitution.

Fully sensible of the arduousness of the task the board has undertaken, and conscious as the directors are, that their best abilities, though aided by the best intentions, may fall far short of what its importance requires, they will esteem it a particular obligation to be favoured with such plans, or proposals, as any true friend of government may judge proper for the purposes intended by this establishment.

And the board do hereby call on and invite all those who are willing to demonstrate their loyalty to his most gracious majesty George the third, to join with them in their endeavours to recover for their country, the inestimable blessings of peace, and the friendship and protection they formerly possessed under the government of Great-Britain.

Signed in behalf of the board,
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, president.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1780.
A true copy, S. S. Blowers, sec.

Annapolis, March 1, 1781.

UNITED STATES LOTTERY.

THE fourth class tickets whereof are now in the hands of the subscriber for renewing, such as were disposed of by him in the third class, at any time on or before the 12th day of April next; the possessors are therefore requested to be particular in bringing their tickets, whether blanks or prizes, for that purpose by that time, as none will be renewed thereafter, and the owners will lose the benefit of such as remain unrenewed on that day in this class. 6w

1 JOHN DAVIDSON.

THE officers of the Maryland line, lately liberated from New-York, and those on command in this state, are requested to attend at Annapolis, the first Monday in March next. All soldiers on furlough are hereby ordered to repair to this post, or join the troops at Annapolis immediately. Given under my hand, at Baltimore, the 2nd day of February, 1781.

M. O'HUST, B. G.

1 X Paid

Calvert county, Feb. [illegible]

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, for ready cash, in [illegible] Monday the 26th of March next, the next fair day, if fair, if not the next fair day after, agreeable to the last will and testament of Mr. Joseph Ireland, late of the aforesaid county, deceased, [illegible] household furniture. It will be expected all persons who have any claims against the aforesaid deceased's estate, will be [illegible] the day of sale, properly authenticated, as they may be disappointed.

JAMES SEWELL, Jun.
JAMES MORSELL, Jun.

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500 Continental DOLLARS Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 4th of July last, a negro man named SUE, she is about forty years of age, very black, and has a wen on the border of her hair (or rather [illegible] certain mark to describe her by) she has a variety of cloaths, among there is a tartan gown, a white [illegible] a callico ditto, a striped linsey petticoat, with others of country cloth. When she went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto man, Mark Stubbs, a most notorious villain who intended to pass her as his wife free; he went from Baltimore in a [illegible] called the Enterprise, and she was disappointed in her scheme by the ship not [illegible] ping at Annapolis; she has since, as I am informed, been seen and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. Dulany's negroes, and in Baltimore county, between the town and Elk-ridge landing, by some free negroes and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are [illegible] brother and daughters; she has been frequently in Baltimore town on Sundays and at nights at a mulatto woman's house named Sal Needam, who lives among the French houses; she is suffer to Stubbs to harbours her. Any person who will secure her in any gaol in this or any other state shall receive the above reward, and all brought home reasonable charges, paid by

10 X DAVID KERR.

BY the death of the reverend Mr. Arthur Hambleton, Port-Tobacco parish in Charles county is become vacant; any minister of the church of England who will apply to the vestry of said parish, and can come well recommended, the vestry will be ready, on behalf of said parish, to treat with such minister making such application; the salary to be allowed is thirty thousand pounds weight of transfer tobacco per annum, on subscription, clear of the charge of collection.

Per order,
2 JAMES RUSSELL, reg.

Calvert county, Jan. 26, 1781.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Hunting-town, a bay horse with a switch tail, branded under the mane thus S. Whoever secures the said horse so that the owner may have him again shall receive one hundred pounds, paid by

3w RICHARD TURNER.

N. B. The person who stole the horse is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, pale complexion, gray eyes, short white hair; he has also a down look and is a little round shouldered; he passed sometimes by the name of Benj. Sea, and sometimes by the name of Benj. Everit. 3 X R. T.

THERE are at the plantation of Richard Haynes, near the fork of Patuxent bridge, five stray cattle, viz. One small black cow, both her ears about half cut off, with a small slit in each; one red steer, with a white face and white belly marked as the aforesaid cow; one brindle and pied steer, marked as above; one black steer and a small red bull with a white face, neither of them marked. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

3 X

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